- 1 CHAIRMAN JAMES: We'll begin with Governor Thomas and
- 2 we'd also like to thank you publicly for the generous hospitality
- 3 you're extending to the Indian Gaming Sub-Committee tomorrow. I
- 4 know that they look forward to that visit. Governor.
- 5 GOVERNOR THOMAS: Thank you Madam Chair. It's an
- 6 honor and a pleasure to appear before you and offer you some
- 7 education, I guess, and I'm going to start first off by painting
- 8 a broad picture for you on where we had been, where we are now,
- 9 and where we are going.
- 10 I'm the Governor of the Gila Indian River Indian
- 11 Community which is just about I'd say maybe five minutes away
- 12 from when you cross our borders. We are the fourth largest
- 13 Indian populated reservation in Arizona. We currently have an
- 14 unofficial role of 19,000 members of which 13,000 live on the
- 15 reservation itself.
- 16 I'm going to go back a little bit in time to tell you
- 17 the history of our tribe. And it's going to be very short
- 18 because I couldn't have enough time to tell you the whole story.
- 19 But some of our finds on the reservation or archeological digs
- 20 have produced evidence that our ancestors have been there for
- 21 10,000 years.
- The explorers came through in the 1400's and the
- 23 1500's, among them Padre Kino, some of the explorers, the 49's
- 24 the Mormon Battalion. All these settlers heading to the west in
- 25 search of gold et cetera, the discovery of this land.
- 26 What they saw there were our ancestors thriving
- 27 because of a running river known as the Gila River. They had
- 28 such a sophisticated culture that it was unbelievable and it's

- 1 been recorded and it's now in the archives in Mexico City and
- 2 also in Rome because some of the missionaries that came through
- 3 there recorded history. There was no theory, there was no
- 4 jealousy, there was no greed, it was a utopia.
- 5 And so this is where we evolved from.
- And when the settlement of the west came along and
- 7 actually took our land, 4.5 million acres, which encompasses the
- 8 whole city of Phoenix, Tempe, Mesa, Chandler, the metropolitan
- 9 area, and we were told that we could no longer roam these areas
- 10 we were going to be confined to 372,000 acres.
- 11 Along with those settlements came the depletion of
- 12 our water to the east and we went into sheer poverty. Today I
- 13 was told that there is written documentation where my people
- 14 literally starved to death in the desert under trees, their
- 15 children, because of what had occurred to us.
- So I will move onto where are today. Whatever our
- 17 God has left us we have made use of. The river itself even
- 18 though it's not running -- not having any water run through it
- 19 has provided us with the sand and gravel operation which we share
- 20 with the cities surrounding us. In the form of concrete,
- 21 aggregate or whatever that is needed for building this city.
- We have also provided, although they took it under
- 23 different circumstances, the water from beneath our reservation.
- 24 The surrounding cities have put in invisible straws to draw away
- 25 our water which we still hope will last us a hundred years and if
- 26 we're very conservative maybe 150.

- 1 So these are now some of the issues that we're facing
- 2 today. We're going after a water settlement for economic
- 3 development reasons.
- 4 We have been struggling with the handouts by the
- 5 federal government for hundreds of years -- well, not hundreds,
- 6 but maybe fifty years. Even though we gave up our lives for this
- 7 country for the freedom and the opportunity that we hope to seek
- 8 giving our lives in military service.
- 9 Ira Hamilton Hayes, one of the Indians that was in
- 10 the Mount Surabachi flag raising is from Gila River. The first
- 11 casualty in World War I was a community member from Gila River
- 12 named Matthew B. Juan, we honor those.
- And it's ironic that we did not get recognized as
- 14 citizens of this country which we inhabited for thousands of
- 15 years until the 1920's. We weren't even allowed to vote until
- 16 1948. So this is the 50th year of our right to vote as Arizona
- 17 Indians. And we had to fight for that privilege.
- 18 We go now into other economic areas and we looked at
- 19 casinos. It took us a long time to make that decision. When we
- 20 did finally come to it we started out very small, we were not
- 21 greedy. And through our own efforts we manage, we own, we
- 22 operate, we regulate our own casinos this has been a learning
- 23 process.
- 24 But I will tell you as a tribal leader I have never
- 25 worked with such dedicated and proud people as the Pima Tribe.
- 26 Right now we are on the verge of expanding our
- 27 economic development, but we have to keep our families in tact.
- 28 So our gaming operations are a little bit difficult to get to for

- 1 some -- for most of the reservation except for the west end. We
- 2 have two in operation.
- 3 We looked to the banks to support our economic
- 4 development ventures, but they turned a deaf ear to us. They
- 5 closed the door on us because we could not provide any way of
- 6 assuring them they would get their money. One bank, however,
- 7 Bank One in Arizona, gave us the opportunity. So we borrowed
- 8 three and a half million and started our operation and within a
- 9 year we paid that loan off. We pay our debts, that's what we do.
- 10 Our two casinos have reduced our unemployment rate
- 11 from 40 percent to 10 percent today. This is the first year
- 12 we've had a record number of students graduate from college. We
- 13 had over 25 with varying degrees in various fields. And we have
- 14 increased our high school enrollment up to 200 percent because of
- 15 the future they see for themselves, the opportunity, the self
- 16 esteem. But we keep reminding them remember who you are,
- 17 remember the people who suffered for you.
- 18 We are making plans for the future because we don't
- 19 know how long gaming will be with us. Those are elaborate plans,
- 20 but we could never plan before unless we had some funding to work
- 21 with.
- We're also on the verge of expanding our farming
- 23 operations from 15,000 acres to 146,000 with use of our water
- 24 that's available to us. Our right that was taken away centuries
- 25 ago.
- The impacts I guess on economic development depends
- 27 on what your definition is. If you have a version of the

- 1 majority of America on what economic development is you may find
- 2 it different on an Indian reservation, particularly mine.
- 3 Economic development encompasses houses, it
- 4 encompasses health care, it encompasses future planning and we
- 5 are in those areas right now. If gaming does go away we need to
- 6 be ready in order to sustain what we have established.
- 7 Right now, I can tell you some of the economic
- 8 projects that are on going in Gila River. We currently have an
- 9 industrial park also developed by our own community with our
- 10 talented people and it's one of the premier industrial parks in
- 11 the Indian country. We have -- surrounding that we have a huge
- 12 plan that was just released about two months ago on the northern-
- 13 boarder lands plan and what we're going to do with the area
- 14 closest to the metropolitan area.
- But I will tell you when you go out to the
- 16 reservation tomorrow and I'm so excited that you are going to
- 17 come and look at an Indian reservation especially in the
- 18 Southwest because regional tribes are so unique, but we live out
- 19 in the desert. You will see no golf courses yet, you will see no
- 20 baseball fields yet that are green except maybe one. We only
- 21 have two swimming pools in the area, we're planning more.
- But you're going to see major highways crisscrossing
- 23 our reservation because we allow them, we gave them the right-of-
- 24 way to do this and almost at a steal when you look at I 10 going
- 25 through the middle of my reservation for 30 miles they gave us
- 26 the measly sum of \$250,000.00 thirty years ago for that right-of-
- 27 way and millions of cars literally cross our reservation.

- But we have been known to be a people who are sharing
- 2 and caring and if you look throughout our history you will see
- 3 that.
- I heard the problems of gambling. I think my
- 5 solution is to teach it at a very young age, to teach it in the
- 6 grade schools. We do not cash payroll checks. We do not cash
- 7 personal checks. And a ATM was a issue on problem gamblers. On
- 8 our way to our casino you could stop at any convenience and draw
- 9 out all the money you want, it's not only drawn out at our
- 10 casinos.
- 11 And the impacts of gambling, I guess, will take a
- 12 long time to figure out and what it's doing to this nation, but
- 13 we have to start somewhere. And I want to let you know that we
- 14 are very concerned about what our future is for own people and I
- 15 hope you will understand what I'm talking about when you come to
- 16 see us tomorrow. And just kind of take that and place it around
- 17 the country in the Southwest and you will see what I am talking
- 18 about. Thank you.
- 19 CHAIRMAN JAMES: Thank you.